VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2217)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
*Time Allowed: **Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
*Maximum Marks: **250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 22835

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SIDDHARTH DANGI

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27/08/2022

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2217)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: **Three Hours**	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

कुल बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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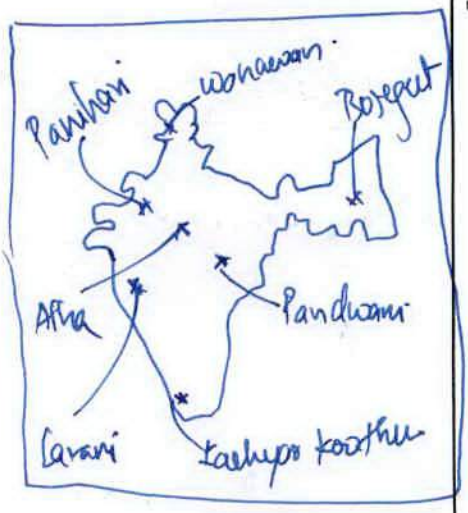
All the Best

1. उदाहरणों के साथ, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की सांस्कृतिक परंपराएं क्षेत्रीय संगीत में किस प्रकार प्रतिबिंबित होती हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With examples, discuss how the cultural traditions from various regions of India get reflected in regional music. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Regional music refers to the music that has evolved in the various regions organically and are comparatively less formal in rules of elaboration compared to classical music.



(i) Part of Bhakti movement in the region:

Ex. Borgeets in Assam by Shankara.

(ii) Based on local folklore and stories of battle.

Ex Alha in MP.

(iii) Reflect the local lifestyle and daily chores

Ex. Panihari sung during water collection Rajasthan.

(iv) Based on regional drama-dance: Lavani in Maharashtra

(v) In syn with local agriculture season: ex. Lanawan in J & K sung during harvesting season.

(vi) Part of local religious practices: Khongjom parv music - Manipur.

(vii) Display local recreation of national level story/ festival: ex Pandvani based on Chhattisgarhi version of Mahabharat.

Hence the local music traditions reflect the local cultural traditions and espouse the Idea of Unity in Diversity in India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. श्रमिक वर्ग के आंदोलन के उद्भव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में उसके योगदान की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlighting the emergence of the working class movement, discuss its contribution towards India's freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The working class movement saw its faint beginnings in the end of 19th century. Under stalwarts like NM Malabari and later NM Joshi, Lala Lajpat Rai, SA Dange etc.

Emergence of working class movement

(i) Formation of All India Trade Congress in 1919 under leadership of Lala Lajpat rai

(ii) Formation of CPI first in Tashkent and then in Kanpur (1924) under Nalinigupta, SA Dange etc.

(iii) Formation of Socialist party under JP, Narendra Dev.

(iv) Bose led strikes of working class movement in Calcutta Dispur.

Contribution in national struggle

(i) Worked for rights of working class ex. Trade Unions Act 1926.

(ii) From Non Cooperation Movement : strikes on public utility a key part of movement. Ex. Strike in Tea and railways 1919. Strike under Jm Sengupta in Assam

(iii) Working class participation further increased from 1930s onwards.

(iv) Later during the 1940s communists played key role in regional movements like against Nizam and his Razakar in hyderabad state.

Hence the emergence of working class played key role in freedom struggle.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि गांधीवादी राजनीति एक प्रकार से तिलक की राजनीति का ही विस्तार थी? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that Gandhian politics was, in a sense, a continuation of Tilak's politics? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The year of 1919 is seen as passing of the baton of national politics from the hands of Tilak to Gandhi. Tilak died and Gandhi took the leadership through Khilafat/NCM movement.

Gandhian politics as continuation of Tilak.

(i) Involvement of masses as opposed to confinement to few sections.

(ii) Both convicted for seditious writing - Tilak in 1896 Gandhi 1921.

(iii) Pan national character of movement opposed by both.

(iv) Both utilised boycott as a key tool against British

(v) Both tried to maintain balance within Congress between various groups.

(vi) Gandhian movement took assistance from work done under Home rule leagues movement of Tilak.

Differences.

(i) Gandhiji took it further to Civil disobedience from boycott and non cooperation under Tilak.

(ii) New ideas like Swaraj espoused by Gandhi

(iii) Gandhi was less formally associated with Congress party.

Since both were statesmen who played a key role in national movement in their own times / own space.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. ऐसा कहा जाता है कि मानव प्रेरित तापन के कारण विश्व के महासागर अपनी 'मेमोरी' खो रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस परिघटना के परिणामों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It is said that the world's oceans are losing their 'memory' due to human-induced warming. Comment. Also, discuss the consequences of the phenomenon. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Since the start of industrial age, the oceans have absorbed more than 80% of total carbon emitted by humans taking major brunt of global warming.

Oceans are said to be losing memory as many key processes in oceans are getting changed due to these global warming.

- → change in pattern of thermohaline circulation
- → change in spawning/hatching cycle of marine organisms
- → change in patterns of ocean currents.
- → changes due to melting of glacial ice caps

Consequences of phenomena.

(i) Impact on global distribution of heat in oceans impacted due to disrupted thermohaline circulation.

(ii) Disruption to marine life.

(iii) Changes in patterns of climatic phenomena ex. Strong cyclone in Arabian sea.

(iv) Further fastening of melting of ice caps.

(v) Creation of dead zones in various oceans. ex. in central pacific near Hawai

Hence the impact of global warming on oceans has been very profound and critical.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. मृदा संशोधन क्या है? इससे संबद्ध लाभों और चिंताओं का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is soil amendment? Evaluate the benefits and concerns associated with it. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Soil amendment refers to changes induced in soil to achieve greater productivity in land. It could be through physical processes or chemical.

↳ Physical : tiling of land to change its hardness, increased aeration etc. mulching to preserve moisture, imposing favourable microbes (vermiculture).

↳ Chemical: addition of manure, fertilizers.

Benefits.

(i) Increase the productivity of soil.

(ii) Making it more suitable for a particular cropping pattern.

(iii) Changing hardness of soil to increase case of cultivation etc.

Concerns Associated:

(i) can lead to change in water table.

(ii) Can impact the natural microorganisms present in the soil

(iii) Can be an input intensive in terms of labour inputs required.

Hence soil amendment should be undertaken only after key testing and evaluation for its utility in a region.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि अगले दशक में हाइब्रिड विद्युत संयंत्रों की संख्या में तीव्र वृद्धि हो सकती है। ऐसे विद्युत संयंत्रों से प्राप्त होने वाले लाभों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उनसे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It has been suggested that the next decade may see a boom in hybrid power plants. Stating the advantages that such power plants offer, discuss the associated challenges. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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A hybrid power plant is one which combines generation capacity from two different sources to provide a more continuous and smoother load.

ex. Solar + Wind hybrid plant.

Advantages:

(i) Overcome intermittent nature of renewable energy like solar during daytime.

(ii) Held adders greater load requirements from a single load.

(iii) Efficient management of demands at base load and peak load.

(iv) Better utilisation of transmission capacity to achieve better cost to output ratio.

(v) Reduced harmonics, transient in supply currents. Harmonics can hurt instruments through heating.

(vi) Reduced need for storage.

Associated challenges.

(i) Switch between source capacities is a energy intensive process and causes energy wastage

(ii) High cost involved in setup.

(iii) Difficult to find good sources together ex. windy coastal area, solar inland.

Understanding its potential India has released a Solar-Hybrid plant policy to promote hybrid plants in India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. वैन एलन रेडिएशन बेल्ट्स क्या हैं? इनके निर्माण का वर्णन करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इनके अध्ययन पर अधिकाधिक ध्यान क्यों दिया जा रहा है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are Van Allen Radiation Belts? Explaining their formation, discuss why there has been a growing focus on their study. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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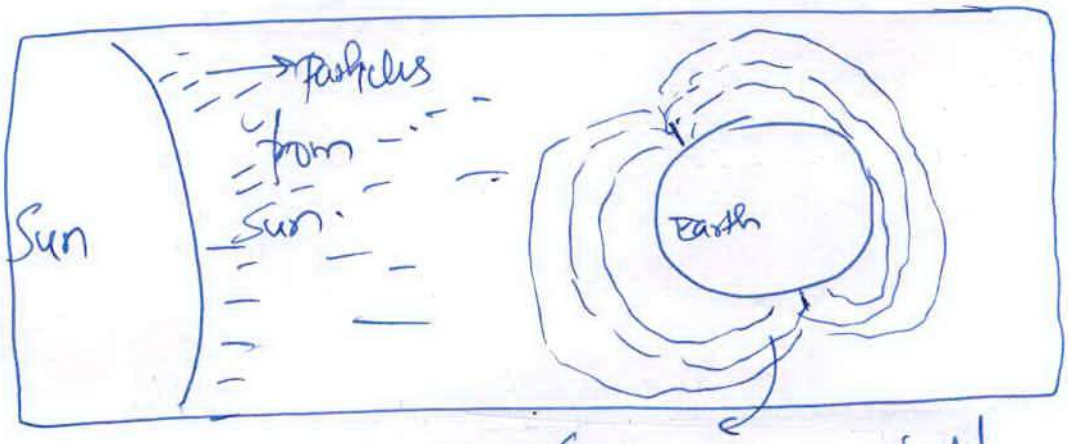

Earth's magnetic field traps particle and forms radiation belt.

Van Allen Radiation Belts are belts of charge particle formed by trapping of charged particles by Earth's magnetic field.

Formation: Earth's magnetic field forms a protective magnetic layer around Earth. As charged particles from Sun arrive, the field traps them and form Van Allen radiation belt.

Growing focus on their study

(i) Protects people from charged radiation from Sun, solar coronal mass ejection, solar flares.

(ii) Protects satellites, astronauts in orbit.

(iii) Protects critical infrastructure like power grids from sudden outages.

(iv) Rare phenomena like ~~Aurora~~ Auroras.

(v) Gives idea about changing magnetic field of Earth and its interior.

(vi) Idea about solar cycle, sunspots activity etc.

With growth of interplanetary missions like Juno, Mangalyaan and manned missions like Artemis accords, Gaganyaan there is increased focus on study of Van Allen Belts.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत में वैवाहिक बलात्कार को अपराध घोषित कर दिया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10

Discuss whether marital rape should be criminalised in India. (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The section 375 of IPC presently omits marital rapes from definition of rapes in India.

Why marital rape should be criminalised

(i) Against article 21: concept of right to sexuality under right to privacy (Puttaswamy judgement) and bodily autonomy

(ii) Perpetuates patriarchal idea of women as property of men.

(iii) Against international practice: as ~~decriminalised~~ criminalised in most developed countries

(iv) Right to equality: between married and unmarried women.

'Issues with criminalisation'

(i) Difficult enforcement as difficult to decide if ~~consensus~~ consent was taken or not.

(ii) Societal values: which consider sex as implicit part of marriages.

(iii) Destabilise marriages.

(iv) Associated laws like Domestic violence laws already criminalise violence.

(v) Low conviction rates seen in other countries (3.7% in UK).

But the above issues are more procedural and can be tackled by law enforcement agencies. Hence marital rape should be criminalised which reflects to equal position and empowerment of women in modern times.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. केयर इकोनॉमी (देखभाल अर्थव्यवस्था) क्या है? इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और भारत में इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is care economy? Highlight the challenges associated with it and mention the steps taken to address them in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Care economy refers to economy which is accomodative of care required by various dependent sections of society. Includes paid work by nurse assistance to elders to unpaid work like feeding the baby by mother.

With elderly population expected to rise to 20% by 2050 India needs a vibrant care economy setup.

Challenges associated.

(i) Lack of adequate no. of trained nurses, care providers.

(ii) Poor quality of institutions serving geriatric care, pediatric care.

(iii) Large burden on women to provide unpaid care due to societal values.

(iv) Reduced support system in families due nuclear family.

Steps taken.

(i) National Health Policy 2017 mentions care economy as field of interest.

(ii) Legal steps like: Maintenance of Parents and Senior Citizens Act.

(iii) Mahila Committee: to recommend measures.

(iv) Schemes like Atal Pension Yojana to provide financial security in old age.

The care economy steps are needed to support our vulnerable and dependent population as expressed by DPSP under article 42 of the Constitution.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. महामारी के बाद भारत "लर्निंग पॉवर्टी (अधिगम निर्धनता)" की चुनौती से जूझ रहा है। इसके निहितार्थों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और आगे की राह का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Post-pandemic India is staring at the challenge of "learning poverty". Analyse its implications and discuss a way ahead. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The ASER survey by Pratham has showed that post pandemic, many children in India are facing "learning poverty" due to disruptions to learning during COVID.

Learning Poverty
- due to closure of schools
- lack of access to e-education tools
- lack of learning of social etiquette learned in class
- Improper learning evaluation during COVID.

Implications

(i) Impact on learning outcome of children: as without basics difficult to learn higher concepts.

(ii) Disproportionately impacts children of weaker classes like poor, SC/ST, rural areas.

(iii) Affects India's ability to achieve demographic dividend.

(iv) India will fall short on SDG goal on learning.

Way Ahead.

(i) Use of remedial classes to fill gaps in learning.

(ii) Utilising community resources: e.g. voluntary teachers under ~~[illegible]~~ schemes like Vidhyanjali

(iii) Increasing digital penetration to achieve e-learning, use of AI based learning modules.

(iv) Involvement of social sector, NGOs like Pratham.

The above are needed to achieve the goal of achieving literacy goals for all under SDGs.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. दक्षिण भारत में भित्ति परंपराओं के विकास पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनकी महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bring out the evolution of mural traditions in South India. Also, elaborate on their significant characteristics. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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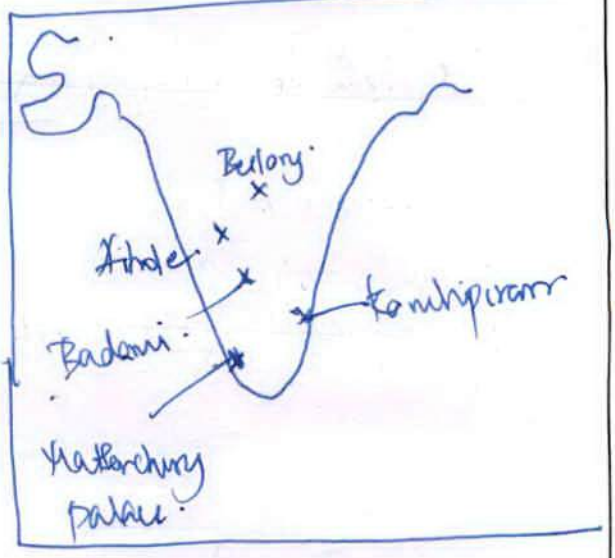
Mural traditions

refer to traditional wall paintings in India.

The history of murals in South India date back to prehistoric times.



Evolution of Mural traditions in South India -

(i) Paleolithic age: wall paintings found in Bellary, Munnar, Payampalli. Mostly stick and wash paintings.

(ii) Neolithic age: on granitic slabs in Hallur, Maski etc.

(iii) From 5th century onwards: extension of wall paintings of Ajanta, Ellora

(a) Chalukyan paintings - in Badami in Vishnu Cave.

(b) Pallavas: in Kanchipuram, Mandagapattu, under Mahendravarman.

(c) Pandyas: Jain paintings at Sittanvasal.

(d) Cholas: wall paintings in Tanjore, Darasuram temples.

(e) Vijaynagar: on temples walls like Virupaksha.

(f) Nayaka paintings: temples in Kumbakonam, Tirupparakunram.

(g) Palace walls in Kerala: Mattanchery palace etc.

Significant characteristics.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(i) Prehistoric paintings: mostly stick paintings based on themes like dancing, hunting.

(ii) Chalukya to Pandyas: similar to Ajanta.

- Sinuous lines with red boundary
- tilted perspective to show 3 dimensionality
- use of knotted leadyeans.
- mostly religious themes like Ramayan.

(iii) Greater decorations, ornamentation Chola onwards.

(iv) Islamic influence seen on Vijaynagar and Nayak paintings.

(v) Greater 3 dimensionality in Kerala murals.
Influence of local traditions like Kalam Ezuthu, Kathakali.

Hence South India had a very vibrant history of mural paintings.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. 19 वीं शताब्दी में ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद का विरोध करने वाला भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद औपनिवेशिक आधुनिकता का ही एक परिणाम था। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Indian nationalism that confronted British imperialism in the 19th century was a product of colonial modernity. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Indian national movement saw its origins in 19th century. Some have attributed it to colonial modernity and colonial changes due to following reasons:

(i) Economic reforms: like trade unification of India, land reforms etc.

(ii) Introduction of English education:

→ role in social reforms ex Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

→ moderate leaders like SN Banerjee.

(iii) Political unification of leaders:

(iv) Introduction of press, ~~postal~~ post.

which increased connectivity.

(v) Role of english people like AO Hume in Congress formation etc.

But more than national movement due to colonial steps, the national movement grew up in opposition to steps being taken by British.

(i) Economic drain theory: highlighted the role of British policies in drain of wealth.

(ii) Social policies: of British like limited education, support to reactionary class like zamindars, divide and rule policy.

(iii) Exploitative role of introductions by British like railways to promote english goods.

(iv) Exploitative land policies like permanent zamindari

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(v) British restrictions on press etc like Vernacular Press Act seems to unite people.

(vi) The social reforms rose as a result of denegration of Indian past by Englishmen like Macauley.

Hence the national movement in India rose more in opposition to than due to colonial policies in India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में पर्यावरणवाद कई संगठित आंदोलनों के रूप में सामने आया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Environmentalism surfaced in the form of many organised movements in post independence India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Environmentalism refers to greater focus on protecting the environment and its elements like forests and wildlife etc.

In post independence India have been a surging focus on environmentalism in various movements.

(i) Beej Bachao Andolan in Tehri Uttrakhand.

(ii) Narmada Bachao Andolan against dams on Narmada under leadership of Medha Patkar.

(iii) Save Silent Valley movement in Nilgiri and Sirumani hills to protect drawning due to dam contankment.

(iv) Chipko Movement in Himalayas ~~dam~~ under Sundarlal Bahuguna.

(v) To protect wildlife like Blackbuck by Bishnoi community.

Reasons for rise of environmentalism.

(i) Greater and increasing focus on environment post Stockholm Conference 1972.

(ii) Rights provided by Constitution to every individual to peaceful protest. freedom of speech.

(iii) Greater role of civil society.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(iv) Greater awareness among people regarding right to environment

(v) Court expanded Article 21 in Menaka case to include good environment.

Consequences:

→ Environment Protection Act 1986.

→ Expansion of protected forests

→ India as champion of environmental concern at global stage - panchamrita principle.

→ Wildlife Protection Act 1972, NGT Act 2009, Forest Act 1980.

Hence growing environmentalism has had a big influence on course of policymaking in the area of environmental concerns too.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि आर्थिक साधनों के माध्यम से ब्रिटेन को पराजित करने के लिए नेपोलियन द्वारा अपनाई गयी महाद्वीपीय नाकाबंदी एक गलत रणनीति थी? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that continental blockade was an ill-conceived strategy by Napoleon to conquer Britain through economic means? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Napolean at the height of his empire wanted to next take on Britain in his conquest of Europe. This he wanted to achieve through an economic blocade of England by all the powers of Europe across English channel.

Why it was a good idea.

(1) Critical to reduce economic strength of Britain before a war.

(ii) To arouse the feeling of unity in Continental Europe against island of Britain.

(iii) To emerge as undisputed leader of Continental Europe.

(iv) To divert some of British trade to France to strengthen France's economy.

Why ill conceived strategy.

(i) Turned European leaders against France due to interference by Napoleon.

(ii) Helped Britain forge alliances with powers like Russian Czar empire.

(iii) Ill conceived as even under blockade Britain had economic power of colonies.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(iv) Continental Europe itself depended on Britain for goods like machine tools.

(v) British navy was far superior to implement blockade.

Consequences

↳ defeat of Napoleon by Britain and its allianes at Waterloo

↳ turning tide against Napoleon in continental Europe

↳ Grave harm to French economy due to blockade enforcement steps.

Hence the strategy of blockade backfired on Napoleon and led to his ultimate demise from leadership of France and Europe.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. आर्कटिक पैराडॉक्स से आप क्या समझते हैं? आर्कटिक क्षेत्र में खनिज और ऊर्जा संसाधनों के स्थानिक वितरण पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What do you understand by the Arctic Paradox? Highlight the spatial distribution of mineral and energy resources in the Arctic region. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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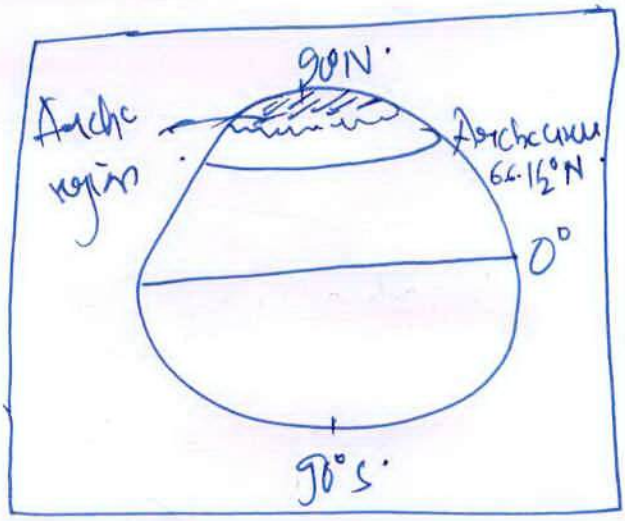

In arctic region refers to northmost polar region of the Earth.

Arctic Paradox

Is the unexpected cooling and rise of ice shelf being witnessed in parts of Arctic against the trends of global warming and melting glaciers.

Spatial distribution of minerals and energy sources

(i) Oil and gas sources have been found in areas like off the coast of Kamchatka plateau, Russia.

(ii) Methane hydrates found as a source of methane energy source.

(iii) Trace minerals like chromium, molybdenum found in central Arctic Ocean.

(iv) Some deposits of rare earth metals have been found off the coast of Svelva Zemelya island.

(v) Northwest Passageway as new route for east west connectivity.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Understanding the strategic importance India and other countries have taken steps regarding Arctic.

(i) Himadri station by India in the Arctic ocean.

(ii) ONGC Videsh Ltd (OVL): doing exploratory projects for oil and gas in the region.

(iii) India observer ~~member~~ member of Arctic Council.

(iv) China has declared Arctic Polar policy.

Hence the region of Earth has great significance both in terms of mineral and climatic influence of the region on the world.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. क्रायोस्फीयर (हिमांक-मंडल) में होने वाले परिवर्तनों में पारितंत्र और उसके लोगों पर विनाशकारी प्रभाव डालने की प्रवृत्ति होती है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस जोखिम से निपटने के उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Cryosphere changes have a tendency to bring about a devastating impact on the ecosystem and its people. Discuss. Also, enlist measures to tackle this threat. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Cryosphere refers to regions of the world which are at a very low temperature compared to the rest of the planet.

Ex. Polar regions, Himalaya, Tibet

Cryosphere changes
- → melting glaciers
- → rising temperatures
- → changing ocean circulation in the region.
- → increasing pollution in the region.

Impact on ecosystem

(1) Speeds up global warming: reducing glaciers → reducing albedo of Earth → more heat trapped.

(ii) Changing salinity and temperature of oceans.

Impacts corals, creates dead zones in oceans etc.

(iii) Impact on formation of pressure belts - hence

Change in seasons

(iv) Critical wildlife like Polar bear, Penguins.

(v) Permafrost melting may further release

greenhouse gases.

(vi) Increased frequency of extreme climate phenomena.

Impact on People.

(i) Melting glaciers → reduced water in rivers.

ex. Ganga, Himalayan rivers etc.

(ii) Global warming: rise of heatwaves etc.

(iii) Increased pace of disasters: ex floods

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(iv) Permafrost melting: release of trapped bacteria, other pathogens.

Steps Required

→ Reduced Emission

ex. increase Paris pledged goals

→ artificial methods like

Stratospheric aerosol injection technique.

→ Adaptive steps: climate resistant crops, drought crops.

→ Better study of cryospheric region to evaluate a response ex. Secure Himalaya project.

The above enlisted steps can help tackle the impending crisis fearsomely due to changes in cryosphere region.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. शहरी बाढ़ की बारंबार होने वाली घटनाएं भारत में शहरी पारितंत्र के लिए एक गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न करती हैं। महत्वपूर्ण अवसंरचनाओं पर पड़ने वाले इसके प्रभाव पर विशेष बल देते हुए चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The frequent instances of urban flooding pose a severe risk to the urban ecosystem in India. Discuss with special emphasis on its impact on the critical infrastructure. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recent incidents over last few years has brought the attention to issues of urban flooding.
ex. Chennai floods, mumbai floods etc.

Causes of urban floods.
→ Climate change → rise of extreme climatic phenomena
→ Encroachment on lakes wetlands which acts as sink of water.
→ Concrete construction, poor drainage system.

Risk in urban ecosystem

(i) Flooding: disrupts life like going to school, work etc.
(ii) loss of life to people specially weaker

sectors like tourism.

(iii) Infrastructure damage to buildings, roads.

(iv) Spread of waterborne diseases like Cholera etc.

(v) Disrupts economic activities (cities contribute 63% of GDP).

Critical Infrastructure. - refers to infrastructure which is critical to smooth functioning of modern society. ex. banking, power grids etc

Urban flood impact.

(i) Damage critical infrastructure like roads, railways, ports.

(ii) Power supply has to be cut due to fear of power faults.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(iii) Disruption in internet, power also impacts other services like banking, communication

Steps to control urban floods.

- Concept of sponge cities ex. China's cities
- Improved drainage system.
- Wetlands, flood plains encroachment removed and then restored.
- Promote rain water harvesting etc.
- Flood proof the critical infrastructure.

The above steps will help reduce the impact of urban floods and their frequency.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. रेत न केवल आर्थिक विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है, बल्कि यह अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण पारितंत्र सेवाएं भी प्रदान करती है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में संधारणीय रेत खनन के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Sand is not only critical for economic development but also provides crucial ecosystem services. Elaborate. In this context, discuss the importance of sustainable sand mining in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Sand which is a minor mineral under the MMDR Act 2015 is one of the most illegally mined mineral in India. The present demand of Sand in India is around 850 tonne.

Importance of Sand.

Economic

(i) used in Construction industry.

(ii) used in other industries ex. semiconductor industry, glass.

(iii) Its auction major source of revenue for State.

Environmental.

(i) Provides natural recycling for groundwater table.

(ii) Maintains river bed stability.

(iii) Water quality purified by sand trapping bigger pollutant particles.

(iv) Habitat of many animals and their lifecycle - ex. hatching of eggs by Olive ridley turtle

Importance of Sustainable Sand mining.

(i) To counter illegal sand mining and associated sand mafias.

(ii) to ensure revenue realisation for states.

(iii) for groundwater replenishment.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Steps taken in this regard

- Sustainable sand mining guidelines by MoEFCC.
- guidelines on M-sand to create sand from rock crushing.
- NGT guidelines to counter illegal sand mining.
- Ban on sand mining in beaches under ICRZ rules.

Further steps required.

- Satellite based monitoring to counter illegal mining of sand.
- Greater use of alternatives like fly ash.
- Use of imports to meet sand requirement.

These steps can help implement sustainable sand mining in India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. भारत में शहरी क्षेत्रों के अनियंत्रित और असंतुलित विकास की चुनौती शहरी नियोजन और क्षमता में सुधारों को आवश्यक बनाती है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The challenge of unbridled and unbalanced growth of urban spaces in India necessitates reforms in urban planning and capacity. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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According to Census 2011 31% of Indian population lives in urban areas. This is expected to rise to 45% by 2035. This has raised concerns regarding unbalanced and unbridled growth of urban spaces in India.

Issues with urban growth.

(i) Economic:

(a) lack of proper support infrastructure ex. roads, urban mass transport.

(b) Overdependence on few urban centres: 63% GDP by urban areas.

(ii) Environmental: (a) Disasters like urban flood etc.

(b) Issue of urban heat islands.

pollution (13 of 15 most polluted cities in India).

(iii) Social issues: → issues of urgent crisis.
→ unsafe places for women, crimes against women.

(iv) Spatial urban imbalanced: few large urban centres.
↳ lack of cities and economic centres in states like Bihar etc.

(v) Lack of living facilities → shortfall of 3 crores houses.
→ 36% population lacks proper sanitation facility.

Reforms in urban planning.

(i) Balanced Rural-urban integrated planning.
ex: PURA scheme, Shyama Prasad Mukherji Mission

(ii) Utilising emerging technology: ex. Smart grid for service delivery, Smart city mission

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(iii) Urban infrastructure financing: use tools like REITs, InvITs, municipal bonds to raise finance.

(iv) Strengthen urban local body ~~to~~ through power and funds devolution.

(v) Innovative planning models like Transit Oriented development.

(vi) Sustainable cities: concept of urban forestry, sponge cities, Nagar Van scheme.

(vii) Policies for urban services like water.

The above steps can help reform urban planning and help achieve the goal of Amrit Kaal over coming 25 years and achieve SDG goal.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. भारत में नारीवादी आंदोलनों में ऐतिहासिक रूप से समावेशिता का अभाव रहा है, जो प्राय: एक सीमित पाश्चात्य उच्च-वर्ग के मानस के भीतर विकसित होती रही है। समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Feminist movements in India have historically lacked inclusivity, often growing within a limited Western upper-class psyche. Critically discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Feminist movements are movements to espouse rights and value for women in Indian Society.

ex. post Independence. Anti liquor movement, Vrishaya movement against rape against women.

How they lack inclusivity

(i) limited to certain educated sections.

ex. College going women.

(ii) influenced by western issues like voting etc. but lack Indian issues.

(iii) Lack an Indian characteristic to it and Indian issues like high burden of care unpaid labour.

(iv) Limited to certain regions like South India (Kudumbashree), Western India (SEWA).

(v) Issues of gender rights among minority community But they have shown some unique features too:

(i) Increasing finance to women through SHGs.

ex- SHG Bank linkage program.

(ii) Fought for issues like harassment against women at workplace - Vishakha guidelines.

(iii) Achieved grassroot success like 33% representation reservation in local bodies (actual representation for women at 43%).

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(ii) India ahead of some western countries in issues like maternity holiday (24 weeks now), abortion rights etc.

Further reforms and steps required
- → Marital rape criminalisation.
- → parliament reservation
- → greater economic participation

Above reforms can further strengthen the position of women in society and achieve the goal of Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
*Time Allowed: **Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 22835

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SIDDHARTH PANGI

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

27/8/22

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre Bhai Toga School Karol Bagh.

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three** Hours

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची पर पुनर्विचार करने का समय आ गया है? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that time has come to revisit the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution? Discuss with suitable arguments. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The 7th schedule of the constitution divides the various subjects between the centre, state and concurrent list under the 246th article of constitution.

Why the schedule needs revisiting.

(i) Issue of addressing residuary powers: presently with centre, need clarity on them.

(ii) Limited role of state in parliamentary legislation in concurrent list

(iii) Issue of expansion of centre and concurrent list at expense of state list.

Changes required.

(i) Include residuary powers other than taxation under concurrent list. So states can make laws

In them where diversity on state basis is required. ex. in regulation of upcoming technologies (Sarkaria Commission).

(ii) Mechanism for broad agreement between centre-state before new in Concurrent list. (2nd ARC)-

(iii) Principle of subsidiarity requires greater subjects under state list rather than reducing them.

(iv) Should be amended to include a list for local areas too to ensure compulsory devolution of some basic powers.

The above changes can help ensure greater role for state govts and implement the idea of "Maximum Governance, Minimum Government"

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. न्याय वितरण के लिए ऑनलाइन विवाद समाधान (ODR) तंत्र के लाभों को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में इसके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the advantages of online dispute resolution (ODR) mechanism for justice delivery, discuss the challenges associated with its effective implementation in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The pandemic period saw the increasing usage of online dispute resolution. The ODR mechanisms include.

↳ Virtual court hearings.

↳ ADR through video conferencing.

↳ Online legal counselling.

Advantages of ODR.

(i) Convenient for various parties: as do not have to travel to court for hearing

(ii) Overcomes lack of infrastructure: in terms of courtrooms etc with minimal investment

(iii) Idea of open courts truly implemented as there for all to see.

(iv) Higher geographical reach.

(v) Safety for witness and victim as do not have to travel, face accused.

(vi) Easier legal data management in terms of video recordings rather than only paper proceedings.

Issues with ODR.

(i) Lack of adequate digital penetration: 52% population only use.

(ii) Bar council data shows only 62% lawyer adequately trained

(iii) Issues with cyber attack, data hacks.

(iv) Online proceedings issues of frivolous cases by lawyers to gain popularity.

(v) Many cases require arguing which in the tone of argument.

Have given the issues, a limited start with cases in public utilities, minor civil cases can be made to promote ODR.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. शक्तियों के संवैधानिक विभाजन के बावजूद, केंद्र-राज्य विवाद भारतीय लोकतंत्र की एक चिरस्थायी विशेषता रहे हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the constitutional division of powers, Centre-state disputes have been a perennial feature of Indian democracy. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The constitution defines India as "Union of States" in article 1. It also provides clear demarcation of powers under 7th schedule. Despite this, Centre state disputes have been a perennial feature of Indian polity.

[Areas of Centre state disputes]

(i) Financial areas.

- use of cess - surcharge by centre (20% of centre revenue in 20-21)
- GST compensation issue.

(ii) legislative areas.

- central legislation encroaching upon state issues ex. farm laws.
- lack of consultation on concurrent areas.

(iii) Role of governor.

- appointment of govt. (ex. Maharashtra issue)
- advising President rule (Uttrakhand issue).

(iv) Role of central agencies

- state cancelling automatic permission to CBI.

Ways to resolve disputes

(i) Strengthen Inter State Council.

(ii) Implement Sarkaria Commission suggestions like.

- residual areas in concurrent list
- broad agreement on concurrent list laws.
- no central agency case against state minister without parliamentary concurrence.

(iii) Constitutional protection to governor tenure.

The above suggestions will help address centre state disputes to some extent and implement idea of Team India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि लॉबिंग के लिए एक ढांचे को अंगीकृत करना भारत में सहभागी शासन और कारोबार सुगमता को सुदृढ़ करेगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that adopting a framework for lobbying will strengthen participative governance and ease of doing business in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Lobbying refers to pressure groups and and other Interest groups influencing policymaking. This is done through promising electoral support to candidate for favourable legislation, electoral fund contribution etc.

(Benefits of regulating framework)

(i) Set limits on what are acceptable practices and what are not.

(ii) Transparency in terms of lobbying knowledge among voters.

(iii) Reduce the role of money and muscle in politics

(iv) Formalise a practice already prevalent among parliamentarians.

(v) Interest groups can convey voter demands better, and source ideas.

(vi) make govt more response to voter needs.

Issues with framework.

(i) legalise scope to tamper with policy making for rich and powerful.

(ii) reduce the control of regular voter.

(iii) increase laws based on interest groups rather than general public welfare.

Hence any such framework should only be brought keeping above concerns in mind so it doesnt hamper with our democracy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. सरकारी अनुप्रयोगों के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रोपराइटरी (निजी स्वामित्व और नियंत्रण वाली) प्रौद्योगिकी के बजाय ओपन स्रोत प्रौद्योगिकी को प्रोत्साहित करने के बावजूद, फ्री एंड ओपन सोर्स सॉफ़्टवेयर (FOSS) और डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्मों की वास्तविक क्षमता का दोहन नहीं हो पाया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the government encouraging open source instead of proprietary technology for government applications, the true potential of Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) and digital platforms remains unrealized. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Open Source is when the source code of application is put in public domain for public to use and modify. ex Arogya Setu was made on open source platform.

Benefits of open source platform.
- further use code for creating more such applications
- public can point to issues/loopholes.
- promotes participatory governance.
- promotes transparency in governance.

Why potential unrealised.

(i) Limited number of applications on FOSS.

(ii) Low public awareness regarding FOSS.

(iii) Lack of dedicated incentives : ex. lack of open challenges to point gaps in application codes.

(iv) Lack of dedicated mechanism to collect crowd ideas.

(v) Lack of proper collation of data for user friendly usage of data.

Reforms required
- → Increased awareness among people.
- → Dedicated platform like GitREPOS for collating public ideas
- → Conduct open hackathons etc.
- → Encouraging tech like Blockchain and cloud.

The above steps can help steer India towards a data led smart governance to achieve the goals of Amrit Kaal over next 25 years.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. एक सामाजिक सुरक्षा-वाल्व के रूप में, गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) प्रमुख साधन हो सकते हैं जिनके माध्यम से समुदाय अपनी चिंताओं को व्यक्त करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
As a social safety-valve, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) can be the principal vehicles through which communities voice their concerns. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NGOs are bodies outside the framework of govt which work for development of various sectors and communities in society.

They can act as social safety valve and a critical link between govt and people.

Role of NGOs:

(i) To voice concern of weaker sections ex. NAZ foundation for LGBTQ community.

(ii) Ensure govt accountability: ex. MKSS.

(iii) Act as think tank for policy prescription: ex. Vivekanand foundation.

(iv) Complement govt efforts in social sectors.

ex. Pratham in education.

(v) Delivery of govt services at ground level.

ex. Kudumbshree in Kerala.

(vi). Gaps in govt efforts: Beti Bachao Padhao for children.

Issues with NGOs.

→ Proselytization issues.
ex. diversion of funds.

→ Anti-national activities
alleged by IB on some NGOs.

→ Lack of compliance (10% file ITR according to CBI)

→ Illegal activities
Con. forced conversion

→ Stringent govt regulations
under FCRA, FEMA etc.

In this regard steps like a National Accreditation Council for NGOs as suggested by Vijay Kumar Committee can be a way forward.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. अपने रोगी केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण के लिए सराहे जाने के बावजूद, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल अधिनियम, 2017 का कार्यान्वयन सुस्त है और विभिन्न मुद्दों से घिरा हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite being lauded for its patient centric approach, the implementation of the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017, remains sluggish and mired with various issues. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to NIMHANS survey 150m people in India suffer from mental health issues of some kind

Mental Healthcare Act 2017 was brought to address these issues.

Provisions of Act:
- → Mental Healthcare as a right.
- → Concept of Advanced Directives for patients
- → Decriminalise suicide.

Issues with Act implementation

(i) Lack of mental healthcare facilities specially in rural areas.

(ii) Lack of adequate workforce: ex. 3 psychiatrist for 10 lakh population.

(iii) Lack of awareness among people regarding the provisions

(iv) Suicide patients still face harassment from officials and social stigma.

(v) Lack of adequate counselling centre, mental health education colleges.

Hence steps like increased awareness increased budget expenditure on mental health and creation of infrastructure for mental health education provides way forward in the field.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक शहरी रोजगार गारंटी योजना तैयार करने का समय आ गया है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that time has come to formulate an Urban Employment Guarantee scheme at the national level? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The PLFS survey has stood 6.8%. unemployment rate at national level in July 22. While MGNREGA exists as rural employment guarantee scheme, no such scheme exists at national level.

Need for Urban employee guarantee scheme.

(i) Demographic dividend: to absorb the growing working population

(ii) Growing urban population: expected at 43% by 2035.

(iii) Social security: during situation like COVID.

(iv) formalisation of labour.

(v) help increase women female labour participation rate (presently at 18% in urban areas).

Issues with such a scheme.

(i) High fiscal burden on state:

(ii) Lack of scope for unskilled work like in rural areas.

(iii) Poor capacity of urban local bodies

(iv) Issue of including migrants

Hence given the issues above, the implementation of such a urban guarantee scheme should first be studied in pilot projects and amended accordingly and then implemented.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में भारत की सामरिक आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए एक क्षेत्रीय संगठन के रूप में बिम्सटेक की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the relevance of BIMSTEC as a regional organisation to fulfil India's strategic aspirations in the Indian Ocean Region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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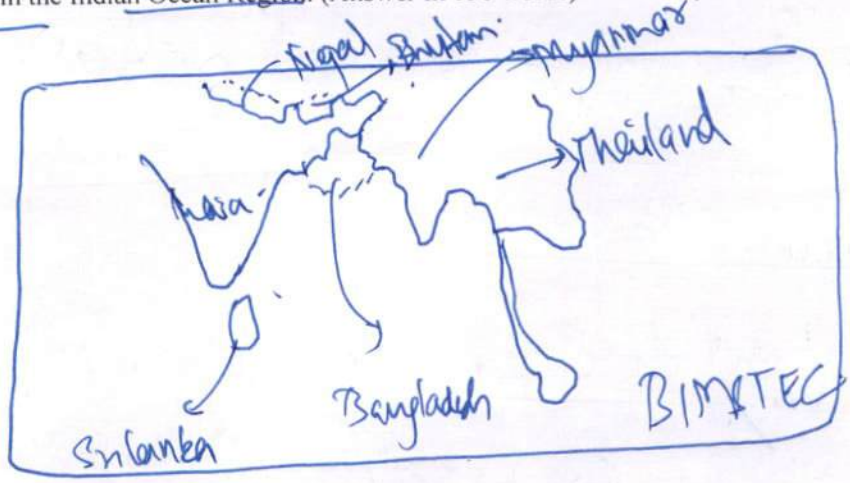

BIMSTEC is a regional organisation comprising countries of South Asia and South East Asia. Formed in 1997.

Potential of BIMSTEC

(i) Less disruptions and mutual trust due to lack of Pakistan.

(ii) In line with Act East Policy of India since Thailand Myanmar ASEAN Countries

(iii) In line with vision for North East development ex. Kaladan project.

(iv) Scope for Indian Ocean, Blue Economy diplomacy.

(v) Complements other Indian Ocean initiatives like Sagar, Mausam etc.

Limitations of BIMSTEC.

(i) Very less progress since 1997 - no permanent secretariat till recently.

(ii) Focus on ASEAN prime priority for Thailand regarding.

(iii) SAARC still important to engage Pakistan, Afghanistan.

Hence BIMSTEC along with SCO can act as complementing forums for Indian regional diplomacy along with SAARC.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. वर्तमान समय में अपने निकटतम पड़ोसियों के साथ अपने संबंधों के संदर्भ में भारत के लिए गुजराल सिद्धांत की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the relevance of the Gujral Doctrine for India with regard to its relations with its immediate neighbours in the present times. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Gujral doctrine was given by ex PM IK Gujral. These were prescriptive principles for regional diplomacy with immediate neighbours.

→ Solution of issues bilaterally in consultative manner.

→ Unilateral diplomacy by bigger partner India to smaller neighbours without asking for quid pro quid.

Relevance in immediate times.

(i) Dispute resolution with neighbours like Pakistan on Sir Creek and other issues.

(vi) Shed India's image as 'Big Brother attitude' among smaller neighbours.

(vii) Help India address crisis like floods in Afghanistan, debt crisis in Srilanka.

Limitations of doctrine

(i) Role of China in the neighbourhood.

(ii) Dealing with non traditional govts like Taliban govt in Afghanistan.

(iii) Stick issues with Pakistan like Kashmir which Pakistan considers inseparable from India-Pak talks.

Hence though it has limitations, it can act as a good starting point for restarting regional diplomacy in region hit since the stop of SAARC summits.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में "संसद के अधिकारियों" की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनके निष्पक्ष कामकाज के लिए संवैधानिक और वैधानिक प्रावधानों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlight the pivotal role of the "Officers of Parliament" in the Indian Parliamentary system. Also, discuss the constitutional and statutory provisions for their impartial functioning. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

For the impartial working of Indian Parliament and smoothing discussions certain offices of "Officers of Parliament" have been created. They are as follows:

→ Speaker (under article 93) to act as the head of the Lok Sabha to ensure its proper functioning.

→ Vice President as ex officio Chairman of Raj Sabha.

→ Deputy Speaker and Deputy Chairman.

→ Panel of Chairpersons.

→ Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha secretary

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Role of officers

(i) Quorum: ensured before starting the proceedings

(ii) Maintain order decorum during proceedings of the house.

(iii) Special role like calling secret meeting, appointing parliamentary committee heads.

(iv) Deciding on money bills, questions of defections

(v) Voting in case of tie.

Provisions for impartial functioning

(i) Security of tenure ex. Speaker can be removed only on resolution passed by majority of members

(ii) Fixed service conditions.

(iii) Their conduct and ~~powers~~ powers wrt to proceedings of house cannot be questioned in courts.

(iv) Very high position in Order of Precedence.

(v) Salary charged upon Constitution

In this regard, further steps like adopting UK method of speaker compulsorily resigning from party, non competition against speaker during elections can be adopted for further empowering.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. वित्त आयोग भारत में राजकोषीय संघवाद को संतुलित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। इस संदर्भ में, 15वें वित्त आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Finance Commission plays a crucial role in balancing fiscal federalism in India. In this context, examine the recommendations given by the 15th Finance Commission. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Finance Commission under the article 280 of constitution acts as balancing wheel of fiscal federalism.

Role of Finance Commission

- Recommend on division of resources from divisible pool of taxes between centre-state.
- Grants to augment Consolidate funds of state.
- Formula for allocation of grants to states.

The 15th Finance Commission was constituted under the Chairman N K Singh.

Recommendations of 15th Finance Commission

Recommendation.	Implication
(i) reduce state share to 41% from 42% under 14th FC.	accounts for creation of UTs of Ladakh, J&K from their previous statehood status.
(ii) Increased the funds under deficiency payments, local area grants etc	increased funds in form of grants to these states.
(iii) Performance based grants to municipal body for 1m+ population.	promote reforms in local body as criteria for fund distribution.
(iv) Advises setting upon independent fiscal council to evaluate budgets	will bring greater professionalism in budgeting exercise of govt.
(v) In centre state transfer formula include measures like tax compliance	promote steps by state in these areas.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

and reforms etc

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Despite the above steps some limitations still exist

(i) lack of role to state in formulation of Terms of Reference of finance commission.

(ii) lack of inclusion of burden of concurrent list laws on states due to centre.

(iii) Reducing actual transfers by centre due to reducing central sponsored schemes, rise in cess - surcharges (20% of central revenue 20-21).

The above concerns need to be addressed to utilise full potential of finance commission in fiscal federalism in India.

13. आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए कि क्या आदर्श आचार संहिता को वैधानिक समर्थन प्रदान करना भारत में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष निर्वाचनों में योगदान करेगा। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Critically assess whether according statutory backing to the Model Code of Conduct will contribute towards free and fair elections in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The article 324 provides EC with powers and mandate to conduct free and fair elections. Model Code of Conduct (MCC) are mutually agreed guidelines between parties and EC to conduct free and fair elections in India.

But the MCC lacks any statutory backing which reduces its effectiveness in present form.

Benefits of Statutory Backing to MCC

(i) Greater enforcability powers to EC on par with RPA Act.

(ii) Greater Compliance among parties

(iii) Awareness among people regarding MCC

to increase

(iv) The provisions can be amended without reference to any one party.

Issues despite statutory backing

(i) Limited resources with EC to implement MCC

(ii) Use of non party 3rd party organisations by political parties. ex. social media marketing partners.

(iii) Emerging challenges like use of social media, even dark web sometimes

(iv) Low awareness among people regarding provisions

(v) Lack of regular updations ex. spending limit should be regularly updated indexed with inflation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward.

(i) Increase resources with EC in terms of ground observers, EC funds.

(ii) Use of emerging technology like AI.

(iii) Special election tribunals to resolve speedy cases related to elections.

(iv) Increased awareness among people

EC in these regards has taken some steps in this regard. Partnership with social media giants like Facebook, software like ERONET and C-Vigil to report electoral malpractices have been adopted.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. डिजिटल क्रांति के कारण बाजार में आए व्यवधान ने डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था में निष्पक्ष प्रतिस्पर्धा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नवीकृत फोकस और परिप्रेक्ष्य को आवश्यक बना दिया है। इस आलोक में, भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) में सुधार की आवश्यकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The market disruption caused by digital revolution warrants renewed focus and perspective to ensure fair competition in the digital economy. In this light, discuss the need to revamp the Competition Commission of India (CCI). (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

With the rise of digital penetration, rise of digital economy, digital sector needs to be focus of govt. regulations to ensure fair competition.

Challenges to digital economy fair competition.

(i) Rise of social media giants like Facebook with large user base. Facebook - 400m in India.

(ii) Huge chunks of data: being used by these companies to ward off competition

(iii) Merger and acquisitions to stifle competition

ex. Facebook buying Instagram, Whatsapp.

(iv) Cross national nature of these companies

(v) Instances of abuse : ex. Cambridge Analytica scandal of Facebook, Google using dominant position to direct search results.

(vi) To protect interest of small retailers against e-commerce companies.

Competition Commission of India under Competition Act 2002 is the regulatory body for promoting fair competition in India.

Revamp in CCI required.

(i) Increased technology capability of CCI to monitor digital bodies.

(ii) Increased cooperation with other sector regulators like TRAI to address the issue of digital sector regulation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(iii) Need of legislative reforms like Data Privacy Bill to provide greater powers to CCI to protect consumers.

(iv) Cooperation with regulators in other countries to address cross jurisdiction nature of these companies.

In light of the Digital India Mission and goal of 1 trillion dollar economy the above steps are pivotal to ensure a more transparent and fair competition ecosystem for all players

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. भारत में एक प्रभावी व्हिसल-ब्लोइंग तंत्र और साथ ही यह सुनिश्चित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है कि सार्वजनिक और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों में व्हिसल-ब्लोअर्स की सुरक्षा के लिए आवश्यक सुरक्षा उपाय किए जाएं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There is an urgent need for effective whistle-blowing mechanisms and ensuring that necessary safeguards for the protection of whistle-blowers are established in both public and private spheres in India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Whistle blowers are organisational players which being attention to morally, ethically and legally wrong practices going on inside the organisations.

ex. the recent Twitter employee who revealed Twitter's use of bot accounts.

Why we need whistleblower protection.

(i) To encourage whistleblowers who discourage wrongdoings in organisations - both public and private.

(ii) To ensure whistleblowers are not facing retributions in career for their whistleblowing

(iii) In light of attacks like murder of Satyendra Dubey IES, Vyapam Scam witnesses

(iv) International practice: whistleblower protection act adopted by many countries like UK, Germany etc.

(v) Recommended by SC in Zahira Sheikh case, Malimath committee on criminal system reforms.

Steps taken in this regard.

(i) SC has issued guidlines for adoption of whistle blower protection

(ii) A whistleblower protection bill was brought but later lapsed.

Issues with whistleblower protection

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(i) May lead to too many employee revealing trade secrets, confidential info.

(ii) Difficult to implement due to limited resources

(iii) Difficult to determine the extent of protection:
Ex. how to determine if promotion stopped for merit purpose or for retribution.

But the above issues are more procedural and can be tackled overtime. Hence there is a need for bringing Whistle Blower protection act immediately in the country.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. भारत में सहकारी समितियों के खराब प्रदर्शन के कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इनकी कमियों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए सुधारों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
State the reasons behind the poor performance of cooperatives in India. Also, discuss the reforms undertaken by the government to overcome the shortcomings. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Cooperatives are bodies formed by coming together of many participants where there is concept of equal stakeholdership instead of stakeholdership based on share owned.

Hence cooperatives work on the basis of 1 vote 1 vote. ex. Anand milk Cooperative.

Reasons for poor performance.

(i) Skewed distribution to few regions like south, west India.

(ii) Politicisation and excessive govt interference.

(iii) Procedural issues:

- lack of proper accounting practices.
- lack of clear rules and guidelines.

(iv) Multi regulator system: Some regulated by State, some by MCA, some by RBI.

(v) Impacted by parochial issues like caste discrimination etc.

(vi) Low awareness among people.

Reforms undertaken by govt.

(i) 97th constitutional amendment to provide constitutional backing and reduce govt. interference.

(ii) Ministry of Cooperatives: to promote

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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formation.

(iii) Schemes like: Scheme for formation of FPOs for agricultural cooperatives.

(iv) Amendment in multi state cooperatives Act to bring them under RBI regulation.

(v) Awareness campaigns, skilling initiatives like Digi Shakti to promote formation and skilling.

Further steps like reduced govt interference, training for better professional practices are required to better achieve potential of cooperatives.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी मॉडल का यदि उचित तरीके से दोहन किया जाए, तो इसमें भारत की स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली में विद्यमान अंतराल को पाटने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Public-Private Partnership model, if harnessed properly, has the potential to bridge the gaps in India's healthcare system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The covid pandemic exposed many weaknesses in India's healthcare system.

These are as follows:

(i) Low investment as % of GDP - 1.7%, target is 2.5% under National Health Policy

(ii) Skewed representation and distribution:
- 60% of resources in urban areas (31% population)
- lack of facilities in eastern India.
  Ex. 7 medical colleges per million population in Bihar to 57 in Andhra Pradesh.

(iii) Lack of adequate doctors. (doctor/1000 population - WHO recommends 1/1000.

(iv) Low capacity in medical education especially

of specialists

(v) Lack of facilities like ventilators etc.

(vi) Doctor-patient scuffles.

Role of PPP in addressing these gaps.

(i) Increased investment in health sector to raise it to 2.5%.

(ii) Greater quality of service in public hospitals.

(iii) Induced competition to drive reforms in public sector too.

(iv) Augment capacity in terms of hospitals, no. of doctors etc

Issues with PPP in health sector.

(i) Issue of affordability of services for poor.

(ii) Controlling malpractices like excessive profiteering.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(iii) Low profit areas like rural areas - private sector wouldn't want to invest.

(iv) Lack of regulators to regulate PPP in medical sector. NMC is itself govt body so independence issues.

Given the issues and benefits NITI Aayog has suggested conducting pilot projects in PPP health sector. Further PPP could be started through involvement in areas like Health Speciality Hospitals where critical deficiency in govt capacity is felt.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. यद्यपि नई शिक्षा नीति अपने साथ एक प्रशंसनीय दृष्टिकोण लेकर आई है, इसकी सफलता सरकार की अन्य नीतिगत पहलों के साथ प्रभावी ढंग से एकीकृत होने की इसकी क्षमता पर निर्भर करेगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Although the New Education Policy brings with itself a commendable vision, its success will depend on its ability to effectively integrate with the government's other policy initiatives. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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New Education Policy launched in 2020 by govt aims to bring transformative change in education sector in India.

Vision of NEP
- → Focus on foundational literacy and learning outcomes.
- → Focus on early child care and education.
- → Greater use of technology.
- → Establishment of multidisciplinary higher learning institute.
- → New Assessment System, Parakh.

But its success will also depend on other factors which are as follows:

(i) Digitisation of education needs bridging digital divide in India. Dependent on other initiatives like NDEN, Digital India etc.

(ii) Early childcare and education: implementation in hands of Anganwadi which will need to be strengthened.

(iii) Quality Teaching resource: dependent on govt initiatives like NISHTHA for training of 42 lakh teachers.

(iv) Multidisciplinary colleges need infrastructure and funding - dependent on other schemes like HEFA (Higher Education Finance Authority) and RISE scheme.

उम्मीदवारों को इसे हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(v) Dependence on states for implementation

(vi) Evaluation mechanism needs integration with other steps like National Testing Agency etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Hence while the NEP provides a transformative vision for education, its success will depend on its integration with other initiatives as stated above.

19. इंडो-पैसिफिक इकोनॉमिक फ्रेमवर्क फॉर प्रॉस्पेरिटी (IPEF) हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र को वैश्विक आर्थिक विकास का इंजन बनाने की सामूहिक इच्छा से उत्पन्न हुआ है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में भारत की चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) is born from a collective desire to make the Indo-Pacific region an engine of global economic growth. Comment. Also, discuss India's concerns in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इसे हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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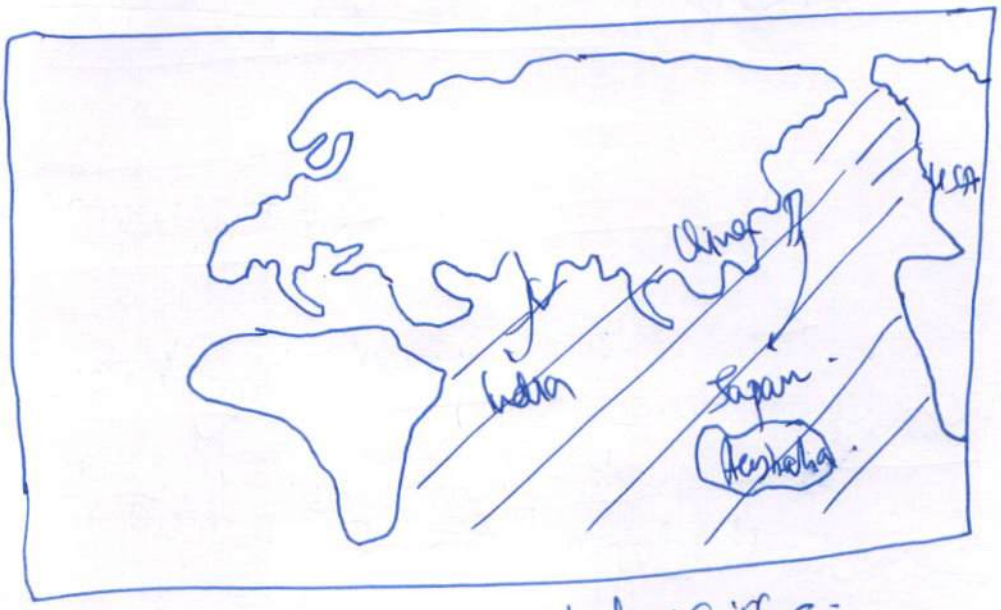

Marked region is Indopacific

The indopacific region has been an area of world attention in recent times due to following factors:

→ rise of China and other powers like India.

→ disputes like China-Taiwan, South China Sea, Indo China

→ 70% of world trade through the region

→ home to majority developing countries

→ mayor projects like Belt and Road initiative

→ Presence of minerals like Poly metallic nodules.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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IPEF

Started by USA and its partner like India to provide funding to mega connectivity projects of the region and help with Covid recovery.

Benefits of IPEF

(i) Promote direct investment to tune of 750 billion dollars in the region and more attracted investment.

(ii) Protect small countries from debt trap diplomacy under BRI initiatives.

(iii) Help contain the ~~rise~~ rise of China in region

(iv) Help with recovery of region in post pandemic era.

(v) Transparent and democratic source of investment

(vi) Promote local capacity generation.

India's concerns in context

(i) Lack of headway in previous US led initiatives like Build Back Better, Blue Dot.

(ii) Unstable diplomacy by US in recent years with changing leadership ex. withdrew from Paris deal, Iran deal.

(iii) Limited funds 75b compared to 1 trillion already committed by China.

(iv) India doesn't want to align too much with any side in multipolar/multilateral world.

Hence India should raise above concerns with its partner USA through internal channels to achieve good clarity on them.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. विस्तृत होते डिजिटल स्पेस और नई एवं उभरती सामरिक प्रौद्योगिकियों की जटिलताओं के बीच भारत को अपनी तकनीकी-कूटनीति (टेक्नो-डिप्लोमेसी) को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों की पहचान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs to identify the priority areas to further its techno-diplomacy amidst the complexities of expanding digital space and New and Emerging Strategic Technologies. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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With the rapid pace of technology growth in recent times like AI, blockchain its impact has been felt in areas of diplomacy too.

Impact of emerging technology on diplomacy.

(i) New tools to diplomacy: ex video conferencing for conferences.

(ii) New areas of concerns in space: ex weaponisation of space, ASAT etc.

(iii) To emerge as a leader in tech space: ex. NISAR satellite with US.

(iv) To achieve the seat on high table cost to tech diplomacy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Priority Areas.

(i) Dedicated division and manforce towards the field: ex. Emerging Technologies Division started by MEA.

(ii) Increased technical qualification of bureaucrats.

(iii) Identify areas of natural strength in tech sector like space to emerge as leader in that field.

(iv) Strategic partnerships with other countries to complement our resources and expertise areas. ex: Israel in water usage

Issues.

(i) Limited R&D funding. 7.1.8% GDP.

(ii) Dependent on critical imports in arms

(iii) Smaller research base compared to countries like China USA.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(B) article (ii) dimensions (iii) map (iv) keywords

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

(v) example.

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 22835

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SIDDHARTH DANGI

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENG

तारीख
Date

28/8/22

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre Bhai Joga School Karol Bagh

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: Three Hours	अधिकतम अंक: 250 Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

कुल बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISIONIAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

VISION IAS

All the Best

1. राजकोषीय नीति आय असमानता को कम करने के साथ-साथ सबसे निर्धन और अभावग्रस्त लोगों को देश की विकास यात्रा का हिस्सा बनाने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन हो सकती है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Fiscal policy can be a key tool to reduce income inequality as well as make the poorest and the downtrodden a part of the country's growth story. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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According to oxfam report 10% of population owns about 73% of total assets in the country indicating growing inequality in India.

Fiscal policy is the spending pattern of govt on various areas of economy.

Fiscal policy as a tool for poor

(i) Human capital creation: ex. investment in public education, health to improve poor's capablity, reduce out of pocket expenditure. ex. 6% of GDP on education.

(ii) Greater reliance on direct tax: Since they are progressive in nature.

(iii) Focus on job creating industries: like textile and through govt expenditure.

(iv) Removing structural inequalities to alleviate marginal sections: ex. gender budgeting for women empowerment.

(v) Expenditure on removing digital divide, skilling of poor. ex. PM Kaushal Vikas Yojna.

(vi) Provision for Universal Basic Income as safety cushion for poor.

(vii) Remove regional inequality: through appropriate budget allocation ex. 10% earmarked for N-E

(viii) Capital-revenue expenditure balance.

(ix) Alleviating agri sector:

The above steps can have an equalising impact on economy and achieve the goal of 'Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas'.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. भूमि अभिलेखों का डिजिटलीकरण करना भूमि सुधार सुनिश्चित करने के साथ-साथ भारतीय न्यायपालिका पर बोझ को कम करने में भी काफी सहायक होगा। विस्तारपूर्वक समझाइए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Digitizing land records will go a long way in ensuring land reforms as well as lessening the burden on the Indian Judiciary. Elaborate. Also, state the measures taken in this context. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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According to e-vidhi legal research; 61% of cases in India are some way related to land disputes

Benefits of land record digitization

(i) Reduced land disputes: reduced burden on judiciary.

(ii) Greater revenue for local bodies: through property tax.

(iii) Land as collateral: for agricultural credit finance.

(iv) Because land leasing: and productive usage of land

(v) Improved land use planning: for govt

(vi) Easier land acquisition: leading to Ease of Doing Business.

(vii.) Reduce black money: by combating benami transactions, shoddy real estate investments etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Measures Taken in this regard

(i) National land record modernisation program.

(ii) Unique land parcel identification Scheme.

(iii) National generic document registration scheme.

(iv) Swamitva Scheme for land record modernisation in rural areas.

(v) State level initiatives like e-Bhoomi in Andhra.

Land record modernisation will help India unlock the potential of land resource. It will also provide path to plans like National Infrastructure Plan and achieve target of 100 lakh crore infrastructure investment.

3. ऐसा भी कहा जाता है कि अधिकांशतः नॉन-मेरिट सब्सिडी के लिए निधि (फंड) उपलब्ध कराने वाली प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति, भारत में कुछ राज्यों को गंभीर राजकोषीय संकट के कगार पर धकेल रही है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में सब्सिडी व्यवस्था को युक्तिसंगत बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It has been pointed out that competitive politics to fund mostly non-merit subsidies is pushing a few states in India to the brink of a deep fiscal crisis. In this context, discuss the need to rationalise the subsidy regime in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The issue of announcing free subsidies and freebies during elections has come up in public discourse in recent days. Issue has been discussed by PM and in Supreme Court too.

Fiscal crisis due to non merit subsidy.

(i) Punjab has debt-GDP ratio of 53%. (NK Singh Committee recommended 20%).

(ii) Andhra has 35% of revenue expenditure earmarked for freebies

(iii) Self perpetuating cycle: as freebies announced in one state leads to demand in other.

(iv) Leakage and wastage: ex. 2010 power subsidy 32% wasted according to Planning Commission study.

. Freebies do have some advantages too. It provides basic commodities to poor, reduces income inequality, reduces household indebtness, push to rural economy etc. But overall there is a need to reform the present freebies culture.

Way forward-

(i) Limits to what can be offered by parties during EC under Model Code of Conduct.

(ii) Role of Finance Commission: study freebies while suggesting devolution formula

(iii) Voter awareness regarding issue

The above steps will help curb the irrational growth of freebies during elections.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. सूक्ष्म-सिंचाई में कृषि को एक लाभदायक और टिकाऊ उद्यम में परिवर्तित करने की वृहद् क्षमता है। दिए गए कथन की प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Micro-irrigation has tremendous potential in transforming farming into a profitable and sustainable venture. Discuss the given statement in the context of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Microirrigation refers to methods like drip irrigation sprinklers that deliver water to crops in a precise manner.

Presently in India only 10m hectares as compared to potential 70m is under microirrigation.

Benefits of microirrigation

(i) Reduced water input: agriculture consumes 90% of groundwater usage in India.

(ii) Reduced power input cost: reduced power subsidy too.

(iii) Soil salination, weeding etc issues countered

(iv) Rainfed areas can be irrigated through this.

(v) Fertigation: requires precise water + fertilizer input can be implemented. Reduces input cost.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Limitations of microirrigation

(i) High initial investment cost.

(ii) Low farmer awareness

(iii) Subsidies like power subsidy which reduce incentive for investment into microirrigation

PM Krishi Sinchai Yojana

(i) Has component of "Per Drop More Crop" for microirrigation

(ii) To increase microirrigation by providing subsidies for adoption, operation etc.

(iii) 5m hectare expansion under microirrigation in 1st phase

Hence micro irrigation has good potential for reducing cost while increasing yield thus helping achieve goal of doubling farmer income.

5. भारत के विशाल संसाधनों और तकनीकी विशेषज्ञता को देखते हुए, यह जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव से निपटने में प्रशांत महासागर के लघु विकासशील द्वीपीय देशों (PSIDS) की सहायता करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Given its vast resources and technical expertise, India can play a key role in assisting the Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS) in dealing with the impact of climate change. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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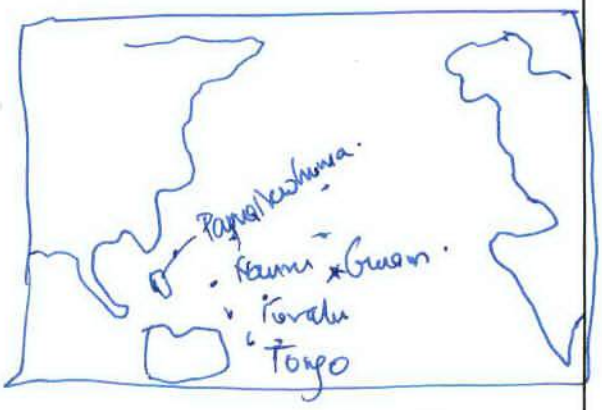
The small island states of pacific are facing greater danger due to climate change.



Small Island Developing States of Pacific

Vulnerability to climate change of these states.

(i) Increasing Sea level: fears of land drowning

(ii) Growing frequency and intensity of disasters like cyclones.

(iii) Reducing land productivity: food shortage.

Indian role in helping.

(i) Assistance with disaster management:

India large coastal population, good record in cyclone management, also coordinating country of Indian Ocean Early Tsunami Info Network.

(ii) Direct assistance in terms of food grains.

(iii) Voice on environmentalism at global stage:
Ex. International Solar Alliance, India can lead SIDS states in raising concern.

(iv) Adaptive practices: on rainfed agriculture etc.

(v) Water resources: India helped Mauritius during water treatment plant OKCS.

But India's capability in this regard are limited by large distance, influence of other countries in this regard like China, poor track record in delivering projects in past etc. These need to be overcome for India to appear as champion of Small Island States.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. हालिया "पंचायती राज मंत्रालय की आपदा प्रबंधन योजना (DMP-MoPR)" का उद्देश्य जमीनी स्तर पर आपदा प्रत्यास्थता विकसित करना है। इस संदर्भ में, इस योजना के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी तर्क की विवेचना कीजिए और इसके प्रमुख घटकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent "Disaster Management Plan of Ministry of Panchayati Raj (DMP–MoPR)" aims to develop disaster resilience at the grassroots level. In this context, discuss the rationale behind the formulation of the Plan and highlight its key components. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Given the increasing vulnerability to disasters due to climate change, rising population density etc. need for disaster management plans at all levels of governance is increasingly felt.

Rational Behind the Formulation of plan.

(i) Focus on rural areas since 2/3rd of population live there.

(ii) Greater focus on rural centric disasters like droughts, heat waves etc.

(iii) Bottom up planning in disaster management to account for local conditions.

(iv) Increased public participation: Crowd sourcing of ideas, inculcate traditional knowledge.

(v) Remove regional imbalance in disaster planning.

Key components of Plan.

(i) Panchayat bodies to come up with local level management plans for disasters.

(ii) Aggregation of plans at district and state level.

(iii) Public participation through Gram Sabha as key component of plan.

(iv) Inculcate traditional knowledge of region

(v) Plan to be guiding light of work under Panchayats like MGNREGA etc.

But the plan is limited by limited financial and manpower capability of local bodies, low public participation etc. These need to be countered to make it more successfull.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. राज्य एवं गैर-राज्य अभिकर्ताओं द्वारा उभरती एवं विघटनकारी प्रौद्योगिकियों (EDT) के उपयोग से उत्पन्न आंतरिक सुरक्षा संबंधी निहितार्थों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the internal security implications emanating from the use of Emerging And Disruptive Technologies (EDT) by state and non-state actors. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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With the rapid pace of rise in technology. there is growing concern of its impact on internal security too.

Technology	Associated Concerns.
(i) Cryptocurrency.	(i) - use in moneylaundering, drug trafficking
(ii) Biotechnology/gene editing	(ii) - creation of biological weapons like superbugs.
(iii) Nanotechnology.	(iii) Intrusive surveillance and reconnaissance tools.
(iv) Cyber technology.	(iv) - attacks on critical infrastructure (the power grid ex Stuxnet attack - spyware like Pegasus.
(v) Advanced weapons (the EMP pulse gun	(v) attack on satellites.

(v). Artificial Intelligence.

(vi) emergence of smart bots as soldiers against India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Steps required in this regard.

(i) Capacity augmentation to ward off threats.
ex. Future skills Prime Initiative.

(ii) Global cooperation on Ethical usage ex. Presidio principle by WEF for Blockchain.

(iii) Dedicated cyber action bodies like CERT IN.

(iv) Increased public awareness to reduce threat on public.

The above steps will help ward off threats for India in a increasingly progressive technologies.

8. अपने रक्षा निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने में भारत द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली बाधाओं की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Identify the impediments faced by India in boosting its defence exports. Also, discuss the steps taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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According to SIPRI, India has been one of the biggest importer of goods over last 2 decades. But this year, India has been able to achieve net positive in defence export of 2000 crore.

Impediments in defence exports

(i) Poor capability of state defense PSUs ex. Tejas delayed multiple times.

(ii) Low expenditure on R&D in defense sector.

(iii) Majority defense budget spent on revenue expenditure like pensions.

(iv) Poor manpower in defense sector.

(v) Poor private sector participation due to high initial investment.

· Steps taken by govt ·

(i) DIDEX initiative to improve exports by industry participation

(ii) Defense export policy: to promote exports.

(iii) Defense Procurement Policy 2016 to promote local manufacturing capacity. ex IDDM category introduced.

(iv) Defense Production Corridors in UP, TN.

(v) Agreements with countries ex. Brahmos part with Vietnam.

(vi) Offset policy clause: in defense investments.

The above steps have played a pivotal role for India in attaining strategic autonomy in defence sector.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. अंतरिक्ष मलबे से जुड़े विविध मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस खतरे से निपटने के लिए हाल के दिनों में की गई पहलों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the multiple issues associated with space debris. Also, state the initiatives taken in recent times to tackle this menace. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Space debris refers to objects in Earth's orbit which have a potential to harm valuable assets like satellites.

Sources of Debris:
- → Natural: asteroids in orbit.
- → Artificial: end of life satellites; fragments from Antisatellite tests etc pieces of subsats.

It is estimated there are about 19000 objects in orbit around Earth above 5m diameter and only 400 are active satellite among them.

Issues associated with them:

(i) Harm to costly investment like satellite, space stations

(ii) Potential threat to manned missions like Artemis mission, Gaganyaan.

(iii) Increased cost of launch to avoid debris.

(iv) Running out of orbits to place satellites.

(v) Threat of deorbiting and falling on surface.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Initiatives in this regard.

(i) Space Situational Awareness Curve by ISRO to study space Debris.

(ii) Dedicated Mission like ReMaDebris by EU.

(iii) Netra centre to monitor space debris.

(iv) Startups like Digantara working in field.

Further steps like global cooperation on deorbiting of satellites on end of life, missions to deorbit, guidelines for safe anti satellite test required to counter the issue.

10. भारत में ओपन नेटवर्क फॉर डिजिटल कॉमर्स (ONDC) को अपनाने से उपभोक्ताओं के लिए ई-कॉमर्स के अधिक समावेशी और सुलभ बनने की संभावना है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The adoption of Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) in India is expected to make e-commerce more inclusive and accessible for consumers. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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ONDC has been launched for e-commerce sector learning from success of UPI for online payments.

Benefits of ONDC.

(i) Reduce platformisation of e-commerce by bringing all under one platform.

(ii) Better price discovery for customers.

(iii) Increased competition for the e-commerce platforms.

(iv) Easier for authorities to implement rules like e-commerce guidelines.

(v) Cheaper procurement cost: for govt departments.

Issues with ONDC

(i) Resistance from platforms as they will lose unique identity in market

(ii) may slow down the investments in e-commerce sector.

(iii) Increased vulnerability Denial of Service attacks, data theft attacks.

(iv) May even lead to reduced competition as platforms will lose incentive for offering special offers.

Hence though well intentioned, its working will have to be monitored for healthy growth of e-commerce sector for benefit of customers.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. यद्यपि, हाल ही में "क्षतिकारक" सरकारी मत्स्यन सब्सिडी को रोकने के लिए डब्ल्यू. टी. ओ. के मंच पर एक समझौते पर सहमति बनी है, तथापि, भारत द्वारा उठाई गई कुछ चिंताओं से पता चलता है कि इस मामले में और अधिक वार्ता किए जाने की आवश्यकता होगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While an agreement was recently reached at the WTO on a deal to curb "harmful" government fisheries subsidies, certain concerns raised by India suggests that the matter will require further negotiations. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The recent WTO summit reached an agreement on eliminating fisheries subsidies and combating unregulated unreported and illegal fisheries too.

Benefits of removing harmful subsidies

(i) Sustainable fishing: as subsidies were leading to overexploitation of resources.

(ii) Illegal fishing: ex China fishing unreported on eastern coast of Kenya can be curbed

(iii) level playing field between countries in fishing exports.

(iv) Premature expenditure in sustainable fishing as R&D support permitted under agreement

Concerns raised by India.

(i) Issue of poor fishermen in India who need govt support for subsistence.

(ii) 25cr people in India directly dependent on farming.

(iii) Rules favor western countries more as in sync with their govt. procurement model

(iv) Issue of enforcement of agreement by erring countries like China.

(v) WTO capability issues due to recent stalemate in its working

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Way forward.

(i) Provisions for support to poor fishermen - for basic sustenance ~~not~~ not exports.

(ii) Restarting WTO led mechanisms by appointment to Dispute Appellate Committee.

(iii) Developed country assistance to developing countries to transit to sustainable fishing in terms of financial assistance, technology transfer.

The above steps can help balance goal of removing harmful subsidies while addressing special needs of developing country like India too

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. सड़क निर्माण क्षेत्रक में हाइब्रिड एन्यूटी मॉडल (HAM) से जुड़े लाभों के बावजूद, विभिन्न कारणों से इसमें रुचि कम हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the advantages that are associated with the hybrid annuity model (HAM) in the road construction sector, the interest in it has moderated due to various reasons. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Hybrid Annuity Model is a PPP model which got push in India around 2015-16 due to its unique advantages.

Provisions) HAM	Associated Advantage.
(i) ~~Adequate~~ 40% cost of project by govt, rest through revenue	Adequate risk allocation between public-private player
(ii) 40% fund to be released stepwise according to project completion	Incentive for timely project completion. Stepwise burden on govt rather than one time.
(iii) Clearances for project as pre criteria by state govt.	Burden of clearances on govt. to reduce delays. Scope for rent seeking reduced.

Despite various advantages and rapid pace of adoption of HAM model for road construction in the beginning it has slowed down recently.

Reasons for Slowdown

(i) NPA crisis among banks - 6.9% among bank sector, 8.5% among PSBs.

(ii) Private investment has been muted due to balance sheet crisis.

(iii) Emerging of other models like Bus Challenge

(iv) State response in terms of clearances, providing licenses has been poor.

(v) Govt expenditure has been bigger driving force leading to PPP models like BOT, BOOT

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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getting more famous.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Steps required

(i) Resolution of Twin Balance Sheet Crisis.

(ii) Implementation of projects like National Pipeline Infrastructure ~~Plan~~, National Remunerative Pipeline to provide push to sector.

(iii) Implement Kelkar Committee reforms on PPP.

The above steps will help unlock the potential of PPP sector which has a critical role in India's goal of 5 trillion dollar economy.

13. मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. खरीद व्यवस्था न तो आर्थिक दृष्टि से और न ही कृषि-पारिस्थितिकी रूप से संधारणीय है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. व्यवस्था में सुधार के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले वैकल्पिक तरीकों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existing MSP procurement regime is neither economically nor agro-ecologically sustainable. Elaborate. Also, evaluate the alternative approaches that can be adopted to improve the existing MSP regime. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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MSP procurement regime presently ~~[illegible]~~ announces MSP for 23 crops on advice of CACP and procurement is done for crops like rice, wheat etc.

Issues with MSP procurement regime

(1) Economic Issues.

(a) High fiscal burden on govt. 2.5 lakh crore in budget.

(b) Benefits few regions and few rich farmers. only 4.1. farmers benefited (NITI Aayog).

(c) A2+FL formula adopted instead C2 as suggested by Swaminathan Committee.

(d) Not compliant with WTO subsidy norms.

(e) Creates market price distortion of crops.

Impedes crop export market.

(f) Large wastage of food grains as storage facility not there. 80mT storage capacity - 270mT production.

(2) Agro-ecology issues.

(a) Impedes crop diversification from rice wheat

(b) Resource intensive: ex. rice growing in Punjab so groundwater table falling

(c) Soil quality falling: due to excessive fertilizer usage, over irrigation.

(d) Negative externality of MSP not taken into account.

Benefits of MSP regime

- Income support to farmers
- Food buffers for emergency conditions.
- Support schemes like PDS.
- Reduce agri inputs.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Alternate approaches.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(i) Direct income transfer: The PM Kisan scheme

(ii) Price Deficiency Payments: ex. Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana - MP.

(iii) MSP to include social cost: ex benefited of prices to nutrition security, activity of Millets.

(iv) Promote capital investment in agriculture: to boost capacity.

(v) Marketing reforms: The e-NAM for better price discovery, reduced intermediaries reduced need for MSPs.

These steps can help India achieve the goal of both doubling farm income along with agri sustainability and food security.

14. यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि भारत गोदामों में खाद्यान्नों की अधिकता से जूझ रहा है। भारत की मौजूदा बफर स्टॉक नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It is being argued that India is struggling with overflowing foodgrains in warehouses. Discuss the statement in view of the existing buffer stock policy of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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With only 80-90 mt of storage capacity against almost 300 mt of foodgrain production, India is overflowing with foodgrains in warehouses.

Issues with buffer stock policy.

(i) Open ended procurement: leading to excessive procurement beyond storage capacity

(ii) No clear liquidation policy: for stocks in open market when capacity exceeded.

(iii) No quality testing: for food being procurement leave low quality low demand

(iv) Lack of emphasis on storage capacity augmentation, proper storage methods (ex. Silos etc).

(v) High fiscal burden on FCI.

Consequences of poor storage

(i) Wastage of food resource: 87000 crore worth in 2019.

(ii) Lack of storage quality: leads to distress selling by farmers.

(iii) Artificial food scarcity in market.

(iv) Impacts export competitiveness, quality of exports

Steps taken

(i) Private Entrepreneurship Guarantee scheme to promote private investment in storage.

(ii) Grameen Bhandaran Yojana.

(iii) Agri Infrastructure Fund of 1 lakh crore.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(iii) Amendment in Essential Commodity Act.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Steps required

(i) Implement Shanta Kumar guidelines on procurement strategy
- no open ended procurement.
- build only strategic reserves, liquidation of grains above that.
- storage in well built silos.

(ii) Marketing reforms: to build forward linkages with industry to reduce food grains in float.

(iii) Promote private investment in storage.

(iv) Industry ~~status~~ status to agri storage industry.

(v) Push to food processing to reduce wastage.

The above steps will help reduce the issues associated with food storage in India.

15. हाल ही में, सरकार ने सभी पत्तनों (पोर्ट्स) को वर्ष 2047 तक स्वयं को 'मेगा पोर्ट्स' के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए एक मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने हेतु निर्देश दिया है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, पत्तनों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए और साथ ही, भारत की ब्लू इकॉनमी को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, the government has asked all ports to prepare a master plan in order to become 'mega ports' by 2047. In light of this, discuss the challenges faced by ports and suggest remedial measures in order to propel India's blue economy. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has shared the vision for blue economy and Blue Revolution (Neel Kranti).

It aims to utilise the ocean resources for goals like sustainable development, employment generation, national security and economic growth.

With 7500 km coastline and 13 major ~~port~~ ports and many minor ports, ports have a big role in Indian quest for Blue Economy.

Challenges faced by ports

1) Excessive govt interference: as they are directly governed by govt bodies.

(ii) Lack of adequate infrastructure in terms of loading terminals, internal storage depots etc.

(iii) High turnaround time compared to other countries ~~[illegible]~~ 2.5 days compared to 4 hrs in Italy.

(iv) Lack of support capacity: hence dependence on transhipment port like Colombo.

(v) Lack of supporting infrastructure: like connecting roads etc.

Steps taken.

(i) Major Ports Bill to move to landlord model of port ownership, promote private capital and investment.

(ii) Transhipment port like Enayam Port.

(iii) Infra schemes like Sagarmala for port infrastructure.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Further remedial measures.

(i) Unlocking land in ports for better resource utilisation

(ii) Greater state govt involvement to improve minor port quality.

(iii) Development of more transshipment ports.

(iv) Reduced govt body interference

(v) Developing speciality for each ports to utilise unique USP. ex. Kandla port near West Asia.

National Infrastructure Pipeline can also be a key reform in providing push to port sector in India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. आय और संपदा में असमानता कार्बन असमानता में परिवर्तित हो जाती है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के लिए कार्बन असमानता को दूर करने के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसे प्राप्त करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Inequality in income and wealth translates into carbon inequality. In this context, discuss the significance of addressing carbon inequality for India and suggest ways to achieve it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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In India income inequality can be seen in many forms. This can be seen in terms of following inequalities.

Income inequality in India.
- Regional inequality ex. east India poorer.
- Greater rural poverty
- Structural inequality leading to poverty ex. SC/ST
- Agricultural poverty and inequality

Impact of income inequality on carbon inequality

(i) Poor quality of fuels ex. dung cakes etc used in poor rural households leading to indoor pollution.

(ii) Limited investment capability of eastern states leading to greater dependence on fossil fuel, lesser adoption of renewables.

(iii) Cleaner alternate technologies like e-vehicle expensive.

(iv) Agriculture - low income to invest hence practices like stubble burning.

(v) Income inequality → differential ability to access products like air purifiers

(iii) Ways to address carbon equality.

(i) Greater access to cleaner fuels:

ex. Ujjwala Yojana scheme for LPG in East India.

ex. UJWALA scheme for LPG cylinders.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(ii) Promote renewables through subsidies

Ex. SRISTI initiative for rooftop solar.

(iii) Utilise traditional techniques like manure composting for waste treatment - reducing air pollution.

(iv) Govt projects like National Clean Air Program to provide clean air to all

The above steps will not only help assure a carbon neutral future and achieve the Panchamrita goals, it will also ensure that weaker sections are not left behind.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. भारत में पिछले एक दशक के दौरान भूस्खलन की बढ़ती और नियमित घटनाओं के बावजूद, विकास के प्रमुख प्रतिमानों (पैरडाइम) में कोई मुख्य संशोधन नहीं किया गया है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite increased and regular occurrences of landslides over the past decade in India, the dominant development paradigm has largely not been modified. Examine. (Answer in 250 words)15

अभ्यर्थियों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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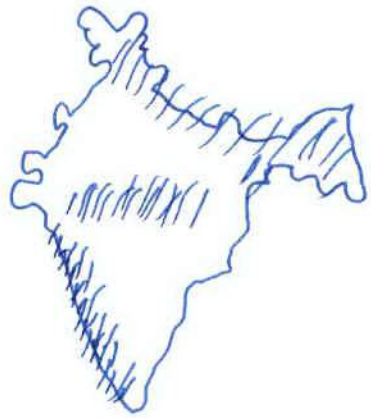
India has seen increasing landslides in recent years be it the Maharashtra landslide of 2017 or Chamoli landslide of 2021.



Landslide prone area in India

Reasons for landslide.

(1) Natural causes:

- unstable nature of slopes around Himalayas and western ghats, Vindhyas.
- heavy rainfall during monsoon, cloud burst.
- seismically active region

2) Manmade causes.

- Construction on steep slopes ex. Uttarakhand.
- deforestation and slope agriculture.
- mining activity in hilly areas.
- dams etc which can cause reservoir induced earthquakes.

Impact of landslides.
- → loss of life.
- → disruption to communication, trade due to road blockade
- → can trigger floods too
- → Economic loss.

Despite these losses, the development paradigm has not changed to accomodate for causes of these landslides.

Ways to reduce impact of landslides.

1) Structural measures: like afforestation, pitchwalls retaining walls etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(ii) NDMA has suggested:

- localised study of landslides to ascertain causes and pattern of landslides.
- National institute to provide study in landslides.
- Avoid heavy construction on the high slope regions like western ghats.

(iii) Agri measures like terrace farming, contour farming.

(iv) Landslide resistant construction.

The above steps will help reduce the impact of landslides on loss of life and valuable property.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा हितों के साथ वैध सीमा-पार प्रवाह को संतुलित करने के लिए भारत को एक स्मार्ट सीमा प्रबंधन प्रणाली की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा प्रारंभ की गई पहलों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs a smart border management system to balance legitimate cross border flows with national security interests. Discuss. Also, highlight the initiatives taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As shown in the figure above, India is faced with many challenges across both its 15000 km long land border and 7500 km sea border.

Need for smart border management.

(i) Very long border: difficult to physically monitor.

(ii) Difficult geographical terrain: ex. hills of NE used by traffickers.

(iii) Cross border social relations: so complete watertight separation not possible.

(iv) Flow of goods for trade which used by criminals

(v) Open borders with Nepal.

(vi) Trade disputes and lack of clear jurisdiction ex. China Pangong Tso border.

Steps taken

(i) ICBMS smart border management along Pakistan and Bangladesh border.

(ii) Bangladesh border grid to counter illegal smuggling.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(viii) Use of drones etc in surveillance of difficult areas.

(ix) Military dedicated satellites like GSAT-7 for border management.

(x) 3 tier system - Navy-Coast Guard-State Police for seaborder management.

Further steps required.

(i) Use of laser traps etc instead of physical border cables.

(ii) Use of emerging technology like AI bots.

(iii) Promotion of more border check posts.

These steps will help secure Indian borders from nefarious elements while promoting genuine flow in the region.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. वैश्वीकरण और धन शोधन के बीच संबंध स्थापित करते हुए, इससे निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रारंभ की गई पहलों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Establishing linkages between globalisation and money laundering, discuss the initiatives taken at the national and international levels to combat it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Money laundering is steps required to turn illegally earned black money into legal white money source. It involves 3 steps:

Placement → Layering → Integration

Linkage between Globalisation and Money laundering.

(i) Use of trade in money laundering - ex. over and under invoicing of import exports.

(ii) Means for money laundering:
- growing hawala network.
- new technologies like bitcoin.

(iii) Role of tax havens like Cayman Islands

(iv) Use of Investment treaties between govts.

ex- DTAA agreement with Mauritius.

(v) Direct linkage with organised crime like crime trafficking

(vi) Cross jurisdictional nature of crime makes pursuing criminal more difficult.

Steps taken to counter money laundering

International.

(i) Bodies like FATF working to counter it.

(ii) Agreements like Minimum tax agreement between countries

(iii) UN bodies like UNODC to fight organised crime.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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National level.

(i) Laws like Prevention of Money Laundering Act.

(ii) Bodies like Enforcement Directorate (ED), Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU).

(iii) Curbs on financial tools like Participatory Notes (P Notes) being used for money laundering.

Money laundering is a scourge that promotes crime while depriving state of legitimate revenue and needs to be tackled with great urgency.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि भारत को बाह्य अंतरिक्ष की प्रकृति के बारे में अपनी कुछ पुरानी धारणाओं की समीक्षा करने और नए वैश्विक मानदंडों के विकास में योगदान देने की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, आर्टेमिस समझौते के संदर्भ में भारत के दृष्टिकोण का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There have been arguments that India needs to review some of its past assumptions about the nature of outer space and contribute to the development of new global norms. In this context, analyse India's stand in relation to the Artemis Accords. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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While India has been a active player in space sector, the sector is seeing rapid changes which requires India to review some of its past assumptions.

Changes in outer space

(i) Increasing role of private sector.
ex SpaceX

(ii) Greater focus on exploratory missions.
ex. Fend.

(iii) Renewed interest in manned missions ex.
Artemis Accords, Gaganyaan.

(iv) Increasing Cooperation among countries.

ex. NISAR by ISRO-NASA.

(v) Weaponisation of space: ASAT missions by China India.

(vi) Focus on exploitation of space resources like rare metals on Asteroids.

Artemis Accords.

(i) US led mission to place mankind on moon again

(ii) Further missions for interplanetary travel.

(iii) Joined by many countries but not India.

Steps required by India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(i) Push to private sector participation ex INDspace.

(ii) For international collaborations like Artemis Accords to exploit potential of joint mission.

(iii) Release the pending Space Development Bill to regulate space sector.

(iv) Increased budgetary support for ISRO.

(v) Promote international discussions around new Space treaty under UN.

The above steps will help India emerge as a strong stakeholder in changing global space industry.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK